## CONGRESS.

The Amendment to the Texas Bill Concurred In by the House.

Bill for the Abolishment of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Bessage from the President Announcing the Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1870.

BILLS PASSED. Mr. WARNER, (rep.) of Ma., called up the bill to provide for a building for a post office and other public offices at Montgomery, Ala., which was

Mr. Ricz, (rep.) of Ark., called up the bill to provide for a building suitable for a post office, &c., at Little Rock, Ark., which was passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED. Mr. Schunz, (rep.) of Mo., introduced a bill fixing the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November as the day upon which representatives and delegates to Congress shall be elected throughout the

ountry. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill relating to the United States Circuit Court for the district of Missouri, ed to make it a general bill by providing that nothing in the act approved April 10, 1869, shall be consigned to require a circuit court to be held in any district where not held under existing law.

Mr. Ross. (rep.) of Kan., introduced a bill to incorporate the incian Territory, Gur and Pacific Railroad Company, and to enable the same to construct certain railroads and branches so as to give transit by rail through that Territory on equal terms to railroads reaching its borders. Referred to Committee on Pacific Railroads.

Also a bill directing the Secretary of the Installand.

Also a bil directing the Secretary of the Interior to examine and report to Congress what amount of money, provisions, stock and other property is due to the Shawnee tribe of indians by virtue of treaties prior to May 10, 1854. Referred.

Mr. HAMLIN introduced a bill to establish a police court in the District of Columbia and for other purposes. Referred.

court in the District of Columbia and for other purposes. Referred.

COMMITTER ON INDIAN APPAIRS.

Mr. STEWART, (rep.) of Nev., called up the concurrent resolution for the appointment of a Joint Special Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Thurman, (doin.) of Ohio, opposed the resolution upon general grounds, and particularly because he thought he saw in the proposition a disposition to make our Indian policy subservent to certain railroad companies, which coveted the possession of the public domain. He thought he saw in it a great land-trafficking scheme from beginning to end, which would result in the violation of existing indian treaties.

Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Vt., believed that there were no questions deserving of more thorough scrutiny than those concerning Indian affairs, and he preferred to have them reviewed by an independent Committee of the Senate. He said it frequently nappened that bills which had passed the House were shown to be so worthless upon investigation by a committee of the Senate that any idea of their being passed would be preposterous.

Mr. Cornett, (rep.) of Oregon, spoke of the necessity of carrying out our treaty stipulations as a means of preventing Indian wars, and thought the agency of a joint committee might prove effective to that end.

Mr. Drake, (rep.) of Mo., moved to amend by striking out the authority of the semantics.

that end.

Mr. Drake, (rep.) of Mo., moved to amend by striking out the authority of the committee to examine witnesses and send for persons and papers, which, he said, would avoid an expenditure amount-EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The morning hour expired the subject was laid aside and the case of General Ames came up in

order.

Mr. Sumner, (rep.) of Mass., moved to proceed to the consideration of executive business, and after a discussion with reference to the necessity of disposing of General Ames' case to-day the motion was agreed to, and at ten minutes past one o'clock the

oors were closed.
At ten minutes to five o'clock the doors were re-pened and the Senate adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1870. RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF GENERAL THOMAS. Immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa., offered concurrent resolutions declaring that the benate and House of Repreentatives have heard, with deep regret, of the sudden decease of Major General George H. Thomas. who was endeared to the country by a series of unbroken patriotic services during a period of thirty years; that his distinguished career in the defence of e country against foreign and domestic enemies; his never faltering faith and zeal in the maintenance of the Union and the integrity of the government, and his stern execution of every trust confided to him constituted a record in life made memorable in death; and authorizing the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House to make such arrangements to connection with his obsequies as will attest the sympathy of Congress in this national bereave-

Mr. RANDALL remarked that having in the early Mr. RANDALL remarked that having he are early part of the war served as a non-commissioned of ficer under General Thomas, he had felt it his duty to offer the resolutions. No words of his could add ustre to General Thomas' record of heroic deeds, which were inseparably interwoven in the history of the country.

The question was taken and the Speaker announced the resolutions as having been adopted unantimously.

the question was taken and the SPEAKER announced the resolutions as having been acopted unanimously.

Mr. Julian, (rep.) of Ind., introduced a resolution extending the land laws of the United States over the Territory of Alaska. Referred.

AMENDMENT TO THE TEXAS BILL.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., from the Reconstruction Committee, reported back the Senate amendment to the bill admitting the State of Texas to representation in the Union, with a recommendation that the amendment be concurred in.

The amendment be concurred in.

The amendment is to strike out the proviso that nothing in the bill shall affect the conditions on which Texas was originally annexed to the Union.

Mr. BUTLER explained the amendment, showing that the construction put upon the proviso in the Senate was that as one of the original conditions was that Texas might be divided into four States wherein slavery should exist it would re-establish slavery there. He protested against that construction. If the bill contained a direct proviso establishing slavery in Texas it would be simply void and of no effect. How could any man in his senses come to the conclusion that a proviso in a bill saying that nothing in it would affect that question would establish slavery, which was prontotted by the constitution? He was not surprised, after such an opinion being given by the chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the Senate, that the consideration of the Texas question had been taken away from that committee.

Mr. Wood, (dem.) of N. Y., a member of the Re-

ciary Committee in the Senate, that the constderation of the Texas question had been taken away
from that committee.

Mr. Wood, (dem.) of N. Y., a member of the Reconstruction Committee, expressed his surprise at
the facility with which the gentleman from Massaclusetts changed his position. That gentleman had
deemed the proviso of such importance that he had
drawn it with his own hands and presented it to the
Reconstruction Committee, where it was agreed to
without a dissenting voice. For nimself, be athered
to the opinion wanch he then had, that the proviso
was a matter of grave importance and ought to be
retained in the bill.

Mr. Pains, (rep.) of Wis., another member of the

was a matter of grave importance and ought to be retained in the bill.

Mr. Pains, (rep.) of Wis., another member of the Reconstruction Committee, repudiated the absurd construction put upon the provise in the other end of the Capitol. He was willing, however, to have the provise struck out, believing that the law would not be affected, whether it was in or out.

Mr. Brooks, (dem.) of N. Y., remarked that there were three guarantees given to Texas in the original annexation bill and he asked Mr. Butler whether those three guarantees, except of course as to slavery, would stand in the new compact.

Mr. Butlers gave it as his opinion that the striking out of the provise would not siter or affect in any way the original guarantees.

Mr. Brooks said he was giad to hear that and suggested the propriety of non-concurring in the Senate

Mr. Brooks said he was glad to hear that and suggested the propriety of non-concurring in the Senate amendment and having a committee of conterence.

Mr. Buff.rk did not concur in that suggestion, as the matter really was of too little importance and as Texas was waiting for admission to representation. The idea of reviving slavery under the proviso he regarded as too preposterons to find a lodgment in this side of the Capitol. The proviso had only been suggested by nim as a matter of extreme caution, less it might be said the bill affected in any way the rights of private citizens in Texas under these guarantees, as to the public lands, the debt, &c.

privileges, could now come in with the original conditions?

Mr. Buyler regarded that as a judicial question, not a legislative one, and this bill did not affect it in one way or another.

Mr. Lawrence, (rep.) of Ohio, another member of the Heconstruction Committee, argued that the proviso was totally unnecessary, inasmuch as there was nothing in the bill which, in terms or by implication, proposed to take away any of the rights of Texas as guaranteed under the original resolution of annexition. The immediate admission of Texas was desirable in order that the proclamation announcing the adoption of the fifteenth consultational amendment ingue to immediately issued.

Tae Senate amendment was concurred in, Feas 132, nays 64—a party vote.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

intended for States that refuse to establish a system of public education, and the object of the committee had been to bring that important subject prominently to the attention of the House; but in the present state of public business the committee was not willing to press its consideration at this time and instructed him to ask the House to assign the second Tuesday of December next for its consideration.

Mr. McNelly, (den.) of II., said that himself and Mr. Rogers would present the views of the minority on the subject, which they regarded as a monstrous proposition.

proposition.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., would like to have the opinion of the prother of the member who reported it, Attorney General Hoar, as to the constitutionality

of the measure.

Mr. Hoar was not aware that members were in the habit of consulting attorney generals as to the constitutionality of pending measures.

The bill was postponed till the 2d Taesday in December next.

The bill was postponed till the 2d Tuesday in December next,
ABOLISHING THE PREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Mr. ARNELL, (rep.) of Tenn., from the Committee on Education, reported a bill providing that the Office of Education, in the Department of the Interior, shall be hereafter named the Bureau of Education, and that all unexpended funds in the Treasury of the United States to the account of the Freedmen's Bureau for the education and support of refugees and freedmen shall be transferred to the account of the Bureau of Education, having special reference to aid in the establishment and usefulness of common schools for freedmen. It also transfers to the War Department the other dutes of the Freedmen's Bureau, thus discontinuing that bureau altogether.

Mr. ARNELL, in explaining the bill, eulogized the Freedmen's Bureau, its chief, General O. O. Howard, and Mr. Elliot, of Massachusetts, who had introduced and was the father of the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

Mr. McNegly, as a member of the minority, desired to offer a substitute abolishing the Freedmen's Bureau, turning over all its funds to the Treasury, transferring the buildings of the bureau to the several States wherein they are situated, placing all hospitals and asylums of the bureau under the supervision of the Secretary of War, and directing a final scattement of the accounts of the bureau within one month.

one month.

Mr. Arnell declined to permit the substitute to
be ordered, and demanded the previous question.

Mr. Welker, (rep.) of Ohio, protested against
action on the bill without an opportunity to discuss or amend it.

The morning hour expired, and the bill went over

until the next morning.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. MORRELL, (rep.) of Pa.—To amend the

By Mr. Monthly, (tem.) of N. Y.—To amend the Internal Revenue laws.
He also presented the memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce on the bill to institute meteorological observations at military stations and to give notice of the approach and force of storms, and a memorial from the Ordnance Sergeant of the

a memorial from the Ordnance Sergeant of the army.

TREASURY SALES OF GOLD.

Mr. CLEVELAND, (dem.) of N. J., offered a joint resolution requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to accept the most advantageous bids made for the purchase of gold under advertisement from his department, and directing that no purchase of bonds shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury beyond the amount authorized to be purchased for the sinking fund each year, but that the surplus revenues shall be retained in the Treasury.

PMOCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT—RATIFICATION THE SPRAKER had before the House a message rounding the producing and of the contact that any one yet of the kind from the foundation of the government, and calling of Congress to do all in its power to encourage popular education throughout the country, and on the people to see to it that all who possess and exercise political rights shall have the opportunity to acquire knowledge to fit them for a share in the government so as to make the constitutional amendment a blessing, not a danger.

The proclamation was then read and applauded on the floor and in the galieries.

Mr. Peyeres, (rep.) of file, moved that the message and proclamation be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Hoar moved that the part of the message re-

Mr. Hoar moved that the part of the message re-

ferring to popular education be referred to the Com-mittee on Education and Labor.

Mr. Wood desired a special reference of that part of the message referring to the rathication by the state of New York. It was thought on his side of the House that New York had not rathicd the

the House that New York had not rained the amendment.

Mr. Peters—We think it has.

Mr. Niblack, (dem.) of Ind.—As to the claim that Indiana has ratified the amendment the certificate in the office of the Secretary of State is not true; it is a trained and imposition on the government of the United States.

Mr. Peters—The gentleman is entirely mistaken, but the committee can examine that question.

Mr. Wood-Permit me to say—

Mr. Peters—I move the previous question was taken by tellers, and was announced as sa to 1, none of the democratis except Mr. Wood voting.

The Speaker asked Mr. Wood whether he insisted on a further count?

Mr. Wood said that he did.

Mr. Dawes, (rep.) of Mass., suggested to Mr.

on a further count?

Mr. Wood said that he did.

Mr. Dawes, (rep.) of Mass., suggested to Mr. Peters to withdraw the motion of reference, as the good accomplished by the proclamation could not be affected by its reference.

Mr. Peters assented to the proposition and withdrew the motion to refer.

The House then went into committee, Mr. Wheeler in the chair, on the Tariff bill, and Mr. Maynard, of Tenn., resumed his argument in support of the bill.

At the conclusion of Mr. Maynard's speech, at five o'clock, the committer ose.

Mr. Logan, (rep.) of Ill., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the Senate bill for the relief of Captain Phelps Payne, which was passed.

The House then, at a quarter past five o'clock, adjourned.

## IMMIGRATION AFFAIRS.

and Reports, Improvements, &c. The regular meeting of the Board of Commission ers of Emigration was held last evening at the Board room, Society Library, University place. Al the Commissioners were present, and after the reading and approval of the minutes of last meeting a petition was presented for the return to the parent, Mrs. Alice Williams, of her child, who had been apprenticed by the Commissioners to a Ger-man woman named Busch, residing in Jersey City. In regard to the proposed transportation of German criminals to the country, the matter was reserred to In regard to the proposed transportation of German criminals to the country, the matter was reserved to a committee consisting of the German and Irish societies, and Mr. Kapp, one of the Commissioners. The filling of the presidential chair vacated by the decease of Mr. Verplanc, was deferred until next meeting. A communication was received from the Social Science Association in reference to the distribution of a hand book appertaining to Castle Garden, emigration, &c., soliciting pecuniary aid for its publication. Measures were passed to obtain hydrants for the better protection of Castle Garden against fire. In the case of Herman Block, who was swindled by the ticket agent John Leary out of \$390, it was moved and seconded that it should be brought on as soon as possible, and the release of the prosecutor, now in the House of Detention, be speedily accomplished, Gusta vas O. Bonn, editor of the Scandinavian Post, sent a communication desiring to be appointed superintendent of Scandinavian emigrants, the number of whom is sannually increasing. Dr. A. W. Reimer's resignation was accepted, and, on his retirement from Ward's Island Hospital, he receives a bonus of \$250 in acknowledgment of pass services. A decision was passed that the Ward's Island rules be revised and that the general immigrants be required to do such work as may be asked of them, and that the names of the commissioners be appended to the rules and regulations for the government of Ward's Island, and that the immates be informed that at all times their grievances will be received by guembers of the Board.

ment of Ward's Island, and that the immates be informed that at all times their grievances will be received by members of the Board.

The weekly report is as follows:—Number of alien passengers arrived to March 30, 1870, 16,930; to same date in 1869, 21,544. Balance in bank January 1, \$79,371; aggregate receipts to March 30 for commutation of alien passengers, &c., \$1,287; total, \$130,659. Dispursements to March 23, \$110,480. Maiance, \$20,178.

## POLICE BLACKGUARDISM.

Centurion Brown's Command Putting Up Job

on a Roundsman-An Infamy Exposed. Last week the HERALD gave the details of a tria before the Police Commissioners, in which rounds man Sutton, of the Forty-eightn precinct, Brooklyn, was charged with going into a baker's shop and eating rolls. The evidence acquitted Sutton and excating rolls. The evidence acquitted Sutton and ex-hibited a dastaidly plot, in which Captain Brown, Sergeant Williams and a number of men figured, to secure his dismissal. Yesterday the roundsman was tried on another charge, made by a youngster named Dyckman, in the employ of Hindman, sexton of the Dutch Reformed church in Tweifin street, Brooking.

ment in this side of the Capitol. The provise had only been suggested by nim as a matter of extreme caution, lest it might be said the bill affected in any way the rights of private citizens in Texas under these guarantees, as to the public lands, the debt, &c.

Mr. Winans, (rep.) of Ohio, inquired of Mr. Butler whether Texas, naving by rebellion forneted all ner privileges, could now come in with the original conditions?

Mr. Butler regarded that as a indicial question, not a legislative one, and this bill did not affect it in one way or another.

Mr. Lawrence, (rep.) of Ohio, another member of the econstruction Committee, argued that the provise was totally unnecessary, inasmuch as there was nothing in the bill which, in terms or by implication, proposed to take away any of the rights of Texas as guaranteed under the original resolution of annex. Incomplete to the committee adoption of the fifteenth constitutional amendment might be immediately issued.

The Senate amendment was concurred in, years 132, nays 56—a party vote.

Mr. Hoar, (rèp.) of Mass, from the Committee on Econcation and Labor, reported a bill to establish a system of mattend and content of the command, press to the process of plotters and shirkers. Brooklyn.

The amdavit made by Dyckman, upon which the

# A MID-OCEAN HORROR.

Another Steamer Disabled and Adrift.

The British Mail Steamship Venezuela Deserted by All Her Passengers .-- Their Arrival at This Port.

Refusal of the Captain and Crew to Leave the Ship - Forty-two Souls Involved in an Uncertain Fate.

The terrible ocean calamities of the beginning of 1870 have received another and melancholy addition to their number. The British Mail steamship Vene zuela eatled from Liverpool on the 5th of March with thirteen cabin passengers. She carried a crew of forty-two officers and men, and was an iron steamer, 270 feet long, with other dimensions to orrespond, brig rigged and of 1,682 tons register She put to sea under favorable conditions, steaming out with a general cargo and her passengers, bound for Barbados, Laguayra, Porto Cabello, Santa Martha and Colon, being due at Barbados on the 21st inst. Her course was about southwest by west, and this direction she pursued, encountering heavy weather and all the dangerous and disagreeable incidents of the month of March at sea.

TEN DAYS OUT and 2,000 miles from Liverpool, right in mid-ocean, at eight and a haif o'clock in the morning, the pas-sengers, while at breakfast in the saloon, were startled by a sudden and tremendous crash, which shook the vessel like an earthquake and made every deck, and a hurried examination showed that

THE RUDDER and outer stern post of the Venezuela had been carried away-the rudder wrenched from its pinties and the stern post torn violently away. As the steamship was built in compartments, with strong watertight bulkheads, the whole vessel did not fill but through the large hole in the stern, seven by ten feet, and mostly below the water line,

THE SEA POURED IN, rushing in volumes, and in five minutes the entire compartments occupied as a storeroom for the cargo and ship's provisions was full of water. The ength of the storeroom was twenty feet, and the ship in the brief time of five minutes had to sustain ship in the brief time of five minutes had to sustain the additional weight imposed by the admission of thirty-five tons of surging and splashing water, gaining even more force than would be produced by this weight by the crowding of the external sea and the frightful rolling and pitching of the steamer, sending at each throw this destroyer of thirty-five tons against the interior bulknead, and threatening all with instant death.

THE SCRNE ON BOARD the Venezuela was now one where the strongest and bravest were required to look death in the face and s and beside their own watery graves. The passengers were struck with terror. Embarking but a tew days before for the sunny clime of the south, some for business, others for pleasure, and others yet to fulfil offices of piety and duty, they were appailed and

at this sudden calamity. But there was little time for thoughts of a melancholy character. It was the duty of every one to work at the pump, to save the steamer, and to do the bidding of Captain Cowell, who, in all the gloomy forecodings of the hour, acted his part with heroism and coolness.

who, in all the gloomy forefoldings of the hour, acted his part with heroism and coolness.

THE SHIF'S STORES

In the flooded store room were now submerged and kept up a serrible thumping against the deck above. The store room itself was situated below the saloon, the latter being below the spar deck, at the extreme after part of the ship. Directly forward of the store room was the engine room. The store room was twenty feet long, with a width of the full becadth of beam, and extended to the stip's floor below. Now the great fear was that the water would tear away the buikhead separating the engine from the store room, break into the main body of the ship and SINK HER INSTANTLY.

Or it was feared that the water would force up the deck in the saloon, rush through and flood this compartment, in which case all hands would have gone to the bottom.

They at once begun work, put up shores between the spar deck overhead and the saloon deck, to keep the planking down and resist the immense pressure of thirty-live tons of water, which, if alimitted, would lounder them on the spot. The water had already

aiready

RUSHED INTO THE SALOON

from other passages, and they now began to bale to
keep adoat, and all hands toiled like beavers.

In the meantime the boats were put in readiness
to clear away as the last resort. They worked hours,
and the water was making visible headway, rising
up in the saloon and keeping every one at the
buckets.

to clear away as the last resort. They worked nours, and the water was making visible headway, rising up in the saloon and keeping every one at the buckets.

Constant watches were kept for sail, but none appeared. Nightfail drew on, but no relief. Darkness overwheined the sea, but no lights cheered the sinfering souls. Theirs were anxious eyes, and theirs were longing hearts. Midnight came on with desperate anxiety, but no relief came. They were as in the midst of a vast deapt, with "water, water everywhere, but not a drop to drink." The were as in the midst of a vast deapt, with "water, water everywhere, but not a drop to drink." The were as in the midst of a vast deapt, with "water, water everywhere, but not a frop to drink." The water of the midst of the rigging—these had no cheer.

Unmanageable from the first crash, the sails were of little sertice, and the steering gear was of course gone. There was no time to rig a jury rudder, all attention being required at the pumps and buckets. So the Venezuela drifted about, insubordinate to all control. The head sails would not pay off her head and the after sails could not keep her to the wind. It is one of the most difficult matters in seamanship to control a vessel with her sails alone, especially in a violent seaway. How much more so when the stern is sagged down by thirty-five tons of furious water, anchoring, as it were, the ship to her quarters.

Matters did not alter their complexion till the morning of the 16th inst., when Captain Cowell Describe.

Matters did not alter their complexion till the morning over the horizon. He signalied in distress. The Camilia, steamship, from Palermo. Sicily, bound for New York, with a cargo of oranges, bore up. Both vessels were now in latitude 33 deg. 30 min. north, longitude 43 deg. 30 min. west. It was eight o'clock, and by ten o'clock eight male, five female and two children passengers were transferred in boats on board the Camilia.

They left the Venezueia believing that she was doomed for the bottom. It was a providen

been disabled and calm weather was necessary to effect repairs.

The reporter who boarded the Camilla yesterday talked with the passengers who were of the

alked with the passengers who were of the igher walks of life. The most intelligent gave the eporter the above facts:—
REPORTER—Do you believe the Venezuela will

reporter the above facts:

REPORTER—Do you believe the Venezuela will founder?

PASSENGER—My opinion is she will never turn up. REPORTER (to first officer)—Were you willing to receive the captain and crew of she Venezuela on board the Camilia?

FIRST OFFICER—Yes, sir; but they would not come. REPORTER (to passenger)—What were the prospects of her safety?

PASSENGER—If she could survive the terrible gales, the captain had no doubt of his ability to save aer, but when we left the tempest was fearful, squalls and fresh gales blowing hard. If she weathered that night I think she may be all right.

The passengers left the disabled steamer because they thought she was going down; but

THE CAPTAIN, TRUE TO HIS DUTY, remained at his post. It is premature to speculate upon the fate of the Venezuela. She was without a rudder, with a wide gap in her stern; with no provisions but rice, beer and wine (a part of her capto; in mid-ocean, unmanageable; her force weakened by the desertion of her passengers; in the midst of a howling tempest, and in a latitude where she could meet few sail at this season of the year. To

HOPE FOR HER SAFETY

IS, of course, only a hope; to fear her loss is a more natural conclusion from the facts. Transferred with the passengers were luggage, the mails and the purser. The propeller and engine of the Venezuela were uninjured. She was owned by the West india and Pacific Steamsing Company, and was probably insured. The Camilia left fibraliar March 1.

The passengers she took on board and brought to this port from the disabled steamer were as follows:—Mr. Hunter, purser of the Venezuela, in charge of the mails; Lorenzo Zerega, for Laguayra; James Merchant, William Smith, Mirs. Middleton and two children, for Aspinwali; Rev. Crispin Fleid, Captain William Good, H. Milke, and three Sisters, of St. Joseph; A. Cluny, Mrs. Bond, stewardess of thanks from the rescued passengers for his kind thirteen.
Captain Pence, of the Camilia, received a vote of thanks from the rescued passengers for his kind

## SAVED FROM DISASTER.

Timely Precaution of the German Steamship Companies-The Hause Springs a Leak and

The German Steamship Hangs was to leave this

consequently that the plates were defective some where. It has been the habit heretofore that such defects would be overlooked as trifling, since the pumps might be relied upon as sufficient to

pumps might be relied upon as sufficient to meet the emergency. But what was done in this case? The agent of the company, submitting to all the inconvenience of a change had the cargo transferred to the Deutschland, and this vessel cook the place of the Hansa, and sailed at the appointed time. The Hansa is now on the Honoken Dry Dock for inspection and repairs.

This case recails the City of Boston to mind. When that ill-faxed vessel arrived at this port on her last trip she was unloaded and put on the Hoboken Dry Dock the very day of her arrival. The haste with which this business was transacted gave rise to some observations between the writer and others at the Hoboken Ferry, and it was the prevailing opinion that the vessel was in need of a general overhauding. But within two days the City of Boston was off the dock, and, having received passengers and cargo, she left this port and has not been seen since, if the ounce of prevention maxim be of value to anybody surely the steamship companies ought to adopt it. The case of the liansa is an example worth following.

#### THE EXCISE FUND.

Examination Into the Alleged Misappropriation of Moneys-Report of the Finance Committee-Fat Salaries and Nothing More.

In compliance with a resolution adopted in the Excise Board a week ago directing the Finance Committee to report as to what sums have been paid out for extra services, &c., the committee yesterday presented an elaborate statement, in substance as

Health, whose salaries are respectively \$500 and \$3,000 per annum, are and have been continuously acting as treasurer and secretary of the Board of the Excise Board since its organization. The committee presents the written opinion of Mr. D. R. Eaton, counsel of the Health Board, which was submitted in compliance with the request of the Board last June, and which states that in his judgment the Treasurer of the Health Board may receive extra compensation for extra services since December 1, 1866, and that the same may be paid from money received from licenses.

The committee of the Board appointed on the 9th of May, 1869, to report what was a suitable sum to be allowed the treasurer, submitted that if they were at liberty to grant an adequate compensation for the services of the Treasurer of the Board of Excise they would award a larger sum than was proposed to pay him for the labor and responsibility of collecting and distributing the millions which have been derived from the sale of licenses. The law of April, 1867, fixed the salary of the treasurer, for the city of New York alone, at \$1,500, not allowing any salary for collections made outside of New York; but one monta later another, law was passed, empowering the Board of Health, acting as Board of Excise, to pay "any reasonable compensation to any of its officers and employes?" whose labors were increased. Reviewing all the circumstances of the case, the committee found that the treasurer was entitled to receive \$5,173 as as compensation for extra services rendered by him to date (November 17, 1869), and recommended that that amount be paid. The Board adopted the report of the special committee and the treasurer was compensated accordingly.

The report then continues as follows:—

The salary of the Secretary of the Board of Excise is not sibility of collecting and distributing the millions

the special committee and the treasurer was compensated accordingly.

The report then continues as follows:—

The salary of the Secretary of the Board of Excise is not fixed or limited by law. In accordance with resolutions adopted at various times since the organization of the Roard, April 2, 1895, there has been paid to the secretary (including an allowance of \$3,500 during the past year) the aggregate sum of \$15,200, being an average salary for a period of three years and eleven months of \$5,117 per annum. This is believed to be a moderate compensation, considering the amount, character and value of the service-rendered. The amount, character and value of the service-rendered. The amount, character and value of the service-rendered. The same of \$750 for accrices as bank may be a supported to the same of \$750 for accrices as bank may be a supported to the same of \$750 for accrices as bank may be a supported to the superintendent of Folice, the sum of \$750 for examination of all applications for license, with particular reference to the Superintendent of Folice, the sum of \$750 for examination of all applications for license, with particular reference to the reputation of the place to be licensed. To Selta ti Hawley, Jr., clerk jin Metropolitan Police Department, the sum of \$300, or indexing all applications for license. To Joseph Strauss, of the Metropolitan police, the sum of \$300, as interpreter to the Inspector of Excise and at hearings of complaints for violations of the Excise law. To officers Stewart and Webb, of the Metropolitan police, the sum of \$300, as interpreter to the Inspector of Excise and at hearings of complaints for violations of the Excise law. To officers Stewart and Webb, of the Metropolitan police, the sum of \$300 each, for assorting and daributing in police precinct borse the notices, many thousand in number, from this floard and its officers to persons incensed. The Board has herefore made appropriations annually to the parties above named for similar services. The committee is of the

by the person filling this position can say that he has been overpaid.

The committee has presented in the foregoing statement all the details called for in the resolution of the hoard in reference to the payment of money to its officers and persons employed, and report that no money has been paid for services except upon the corder of the Board. It is but just to the Treasurer to say that he has performed his full share of the duties devolving upon the Commissioners of the Boards of Heasth and Excise, and that the services which he has rendered, over and apove the services readered by the other Commissioners, in collecting nearly five millions of dellars, mostly in small sums, on over thirty thousand licenses, not one cent of which has been lost or misappropriated, and the care and responsibility of its ensudy and distribution, entitle him to all the compensation he has received.

At the meeting held in the President's room, called "private," all the members of the Board have rarely been present, although invariably notified, and it is perhaps a fair presumption that all who failed to attend were necessarily absent.

HENRY SMITH, Committee.

GEORGE B. IJROOLN, Committee.

Commissioner Manierre said, in explanation of the

GEORGE B. LINCOLN, Committee.

Commissioner Manierre said, in explanation of the report:—If, in the opinion of the board, even now, after all the adilocration that was had upon the matter of that appropriation, and after taking the opinion of Mr. Eaton, its counsel, any doubt should be entertained either as to the legality or propriety of this payment to the Treasurer, I am ready to return the sum so paid; but I feel bound to say that I entertain no doubt whatever that the money received under this resolution (and even a far larger sum) was justly earned by me, and that it was legally and properly paid. I desire, however, above all things, that the action of the board may be such as to exclude all question of cavil.

Judge Bosworth moved that the resolution passed Judge Bosworth moved that the resolution passed November 17, referred to in the report, giving extra compensation to the Treasurer, be received. He addressed the board in explanation of the law, and while declaring that the money was well earned he could not junderstand that the law gave this board the power to fix the said compensation.

The report was referred to a special committee, consisting of Dr. Stone and Mr. Bosworth, with power to employ extra counsel to elucidate the law on the subject.

not the subject.

Messrs. George E, Lincoln and M. T. Brennan, Andting Committee of the Board, reported that they had, at the request of the treasurer, made a systematic examination of all the books, accounts, vouchers, &c., of the financial department of the Board of Excise, and found them correct in every

## HAMILTON'S BADGES OF INFAMY.

Daring Money Robbery by Accomplices-Escape of the Principal and Failure of Proof Against His Confederate-Another Proof At the Tombs Police Court yesterday, before Jus-

tice Dowling, an examination took place in the case of William Bamilton, a clerk, 280 Seventh street, who, with another man not apprehended, went into the office of Mr. Emile Magnus, 49 William street, and while Hamilton engaged Magaus' attention stole \$1,700 in gold and currency from the safe in the office. Waile the above was being taken, John Rockstrough, a messenger in the office, saw the thief

Rockstrough, a measenger in the office, saw the thief stealing the money and gave an alarm, but the tinef was too smart and got away. Hamilton ran also, but was apprehended very quickly.

Hamilton in his hurry to get away left behind him some badges, of the value of interty dollars, that were afterwards judentified as stolen from William H. Meville, 19 John Street. Hamilton was held on Tuesday on book charges for examination yesterday. Mr. Howe appeared for the defence, and quoted the case of Judge James—The people vs. Stanley and Stowart, p. 179 Howard's Practice Reports, vol. 18; also a case of Judge Davies' ruling, that where two parties are arrested under similar circumstances there must be a proof of the guilt of each, and that they have acted with complicity.

Judge Dowling said that he particularly remembered the case before Judge Davies, inasmuch as he was then captain of police and arrested the parties, Beyond all question Judge James and Judge Davies, had rendered decisions which had since been followed in all decisions of the Supreme Court, and therefore was law. Hamilton would therefore be discharged on the \$1,700 case and held on the ninety dollars' worth of badges.

vorth of badges.

## THE NEW JERSEY COURT OF ERRORS.

The Court of Errors for the State of New Jersey port from the Hoboxen dock last Saturday; but will deliver opinions next Saturday. It is under-stood that a himser of applications for pardon have been presented, most of which are to be granted.

## THE COURTS.

Mutiny on Shipboard-An Over-Zealous Official-The Custom House Smuggling Case-A Limited Divorce for Inhuman Treatment-The Foley-Smith Supervisor Contest.

#### UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Alleged Muthy on Shipboard. The United States vs. James Robinson,—The de-fendant was a seaman on board the schooner Frank mutiny while the schooner was lying in the bay of Cardenas. The particulars show that on the 1st of Cardenas. The particulars show that on the 1st of March last the Frank and Nellie was lying at Cardenas; that on that day the first mate, D. A. Wheeler, was attacked and severely cut with a sheath knife and bearen into a state of unconsciousness by three of the crew, among whom was the prisoner. The other defendants have not yet arrived in this port, but warrants have been issued for their arrest on the testimony forwarded to the Commissioner by the American Consul at Cardenas. Robinson was remanded for examination.

An Over-Zealous Official.

The United States vs. Michael Mahoney.—The lefendant was charged by Deputy Collector Jones, of the Ninth district, with having forcibiy rescued an express wagon, which had been seized by direction of Collector Darling for nonpayment of tax. The Commissioner having learned that the accused was a poor man with a large family, and that in taking away the wagon from the place of storage he had acted by the advice of a police captain, who knew all the facts in the case, released him on his own recognizance to appear for examination. The Alleged Custom House Smuggling Case.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The United States vs. Isidore Wolf & Mirtil May.—The defendants are importers doing business in Broadway, and are charged with smuggling silk goods into this port and causing them to be entered in the Custom House as cotton. The examination was set down for yesterday, but in the absence of papers from the Custom House deemed important to the prosecution the examination was further postponed uil to-day. The defendants have been discharged under bail.

#### SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

A Limited Divorce for Brutal Treatment. Before Judge Cardozo.

Mary Delany vs. Martin Delany .- The plaintiff brings suit for a limited divorce on the ground of cruel treatment as the hands of her husband, the defendant, who did not put in an appearance to resist the suit. The plaintiff was the only witness plaged on the stand, and from her statement it appeared that she was married to the defendant in May, 1868, soon after which he commenced his brutality towards her. He never struck her, but choked her and frightened her terribly while she was emethic, on one cocasion drawing a swordcane on her and threatening to run her through. In September last she gave birth to a child, and a short time previously he left her. After the birth of the child he made her one visit, while she was still ill, and pulled her off the sola on which she was bring. This, according to her statement, comprised the sum and substance of his brutal treatment.

The defendant is a workman in a carriage factory and receives ten dollars per week wages.

Under the foregoing circumstances Judge Cardozo granted a limited divorce, and decreed that the defendant should pay the plaintiff five dollars per week alimony. defendant, who did not put in an appearance to

week allmony. SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

#### The Supervisors' Contest. Before Judge Ingraham.

John Foley vs. Henry Smith .- Mr. Foley's counsel btained an order from the court commanding the Mayor to show cause why a peremptory mandamus should not issue directing Mayor Hall to appoint John Foley Supervisor, as he was legally elected hast November. The order was served on the Mayor on Monday and was returnable yesterday morning, but was adjourned over to Friday by consent of counsel.

#### COURT CALENDARS-THIS BAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Judge Cardozo. Court opens at hair-past ten o'clock A. M.—Nos. 204, 230, 249, 262, 236, 96, 106, 224, 293, SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge ingraham.—Nos. 60, 82, 87, 139, 158, 159, 183, 190, 191, 193, 199, 203, 205, 216, 222. Call 232.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Presiding Judge Aiker, Judges Gross and Curtis.—Nos. 1 to 25.

#### BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT. Charge of Passing Counterfelt Money.

Before Commissioner Newton. The United States vs. Charles Teppe.-The detendant Teppe is charged with having passed a coun terfeit twenty dollar bill of the Oneida National Bank at the dry goods store of Daniel Healton, No. 99 Fulton avenue, as reported in yesterday's HERALD. The examination of the case was begin yesterday alternoon, before Commissioner Newton, when Kate Walsh, a saleswoman employed in the store, testified to having received the bill from the prisoner and delivered it to Mr. Heallon. Mr.

Downey, dry goods dealer at No. 144 Futton avenue, swore that a few days since Teppe also attempted to pass a counterfeit twenty dollar bill of the Market National Bank at his store, in payment for some goods he had purchased.

Mr. McGrath, for the defence, asked for Teppe's discharge, on the ground that he had no knowledge that the bill was bad, but the Commissioner denied the motion, and, upon the application of counsel, adjourned the case until to-day.

#### Fraudulently Obtaining Pensions. Before Commissioner Jones.

Carotine Kalenbach, a German woman, was arrested vesterday on the charge of having by means rested yesterday on the charge of naving by means of false vouchers obtained three separate pensions of eighty-four dollars each. She was arrested at the pension office in Washington street, and one Joseph Gringel was also taken into custody on the charge of aiding her in the alieged fraud. Both of the accused were taken before Commissioner Jones and held to

## MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

Choneright—Lang.—On Tuesday, March 29, by the Rev. Robert Armstrong, Mr. Joseph A. Croneright, of Jersey City, to Miss Janne W. Lairo, of Hoboken, N. J.

Murphy—Fax.—In Albany, on Saturday morning, February 19, at the bishop's residence, by the Rev. Father Wadhams, pastor of the Cathedrai, Colonel Michael C. Murphy, of New York, member of the State Legislature, to Miss Katr Fay, daughter of the late Martin Fay, of Liberty, Sullivan county, N. Y.

daughter of the late Martin Pay, or labely, county, N. Y.
PINCKNEY-CORNELL.—On Monday evening, March
25, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev.
Joseph H.4 Price, Eugene A. PINCKNEY, to MARY A.
CORNELL, all of this city. No cards.

BATE.—At his residence, Woodbury, Orange county, N. Y., on Saturday, March 26, Thomas H. Bate, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, William Mills, No. 7 Willoughby avenue, near Carlton, Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two O'clock.

BATCHELOR.—On Thesday, March 29, at Tottenville, Staten Island, Madame Angelique Batchelor.

The funeral will take place this (Thursday) after

The funeral will take place this (Thursday) aftermoon, at three o'clock. Friends from New York
may take the Whitehall Staten island ferryboat at
one o'clock and return by the six o'clock boat.

BAILEY.—On Wednesday, March 30, at the residence of his son-in-law, charles L. Frost, in this city,
Thomas D. Hailey, of Portsmouth, N. H., in the
84th year of his age.

The remains will be taken to Portsmouth for interment.

The remains will be taken to Portsmouth for interment.

BEARD.—On Monday evening, March 28, Maria Mari

street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock. The

street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

CREIGHTON.—On Wednesday, March 30, PATRICK CREIGHTON., aged 23 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of ms brother, Hugh Creighton. 244 Mott exidence of ms brother, Hugh Creighton. 244 Mott exidence of ms brother, Hugh Creighton. 244 Mott exidence of ms brother, Hugh Creighton. 244 Mott further notice.

Ensairse.—On Tuesday, March 29, after a short and severe filmess, which she bore with Christian fortimes and resignation. Mrs. Mary, relict of George Erskine, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectively invited to attend the funeral, from the fork street Methodist Episcopal caurch, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Fillings.—On Wednesday, March 30, at No. 10 Ormond place, Brooklyn, Louisa Margaret, wife of Alexander Fielder.

Fisches.—On Tuesday, March 29, John Henry Fisches, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 200 East Houston street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock precisely. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

FOLEY.—On Tuesday, March 29, Mrs. ELLEN FOLEY, aged 33 years, a native of parish of Grange, county Waterford, Ireland.

All her friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 894 Second avenue, this (Thursday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

FITZGERALD.—On Wednesday, March 30, CERISTOPHER FITZGERALD, aged 40 years, 9 months and 12 days, a native of Thomastown, county Kilkenny, Ireland.

The friends of his brother, James Fitzgerad, of forces, and the part of the prother, inchestical and the part of the part of the prother, inchestically and the part of the prother, inchestically and the prother, inchestically and the part of the prother, inchestically and the part of the prother, inchest

FITZGERALD.—On Wednesday, March 30, CERISTOPHER FITZGERALD, aged 40 years, 9 months and 12 days, a native of Thomastown, county Kikenny, ireland.

The friends of his brother, James Fitzgerald, of New York, and also the iriends of his brother-in-law, Martin Biake, of Brooklyn, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 7 Finshing avenue, Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock. The remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatoush, for interment.

GESSNER.—On Wednesday morning, March 30, KATE, beloved daughter of Wm. J. and Josephine Gessner, aged 16 years and 2 months.

The Iriends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place on Sanday morning, at ten o'clock precisely, from her late residence, 413 East Fourteenth street. Her remains will be interred in Woodlawn Cemetery.

GORMLEY.—On Monday, March 28, JAMES GORMLEY, in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother, the late Edward M. Gormiey, also the members of the Knickerbocker Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 219 East Twenty-ninth street, to-day, to St. Stephen's church, where there will be a requiem mass at ten o'clock, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

The members of Knickerbocker Association are requested to meet at their rooms, No. 202 East Thirty-first street, to-day Thursday, March 31, at eleven o'clock A. M. precisely, to attend the funeral of our late brother member James Gormley. By order.

At a special meeting of the Knickerbocker Association, held at their rooms, corner of Third avenue and Thirty-first street, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the loss of our fellow associate and member, James Gormley, who, by the act of an overruling and all-wise Providence, has been removed from our midst. Be it also Resolved, That the officers and members of the Knickerbocker Association will assemble at their rooms, corner Thirty

out further notice.
Horstmann.—In Rome, Italy, on Tuesday, March

HORSTMANN.—In Rome, Rany, on Tuesday, March 29, Stomund H. Houstmann, of Philadelphia.
HAND.—In Milburn N. J., on Tuesday, March 29, Isaac M. Hand, in the Sid year of his age.
Funeral will take place on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock, from St. Stophens Episcopal church, Milburn. MIDDEN.—On Wednesday, March 30, after a long and painful liness, which he bore with Christian forthinde, MIGHAEL HICKEY, native of the parish of Ferns, county Wexford, Ireland, in the 58th year of

Ferns, county Wexford, Ireland, in the 58th year of his age.
His remains will be taken to St. Mary's church, corner of Court and Linqueer streets, on Friday morning, at ten o'clock, for requiem mass; from thence to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush.

Wexford papers please copy.

KNAPP,—In Greenwich (Coscob), Conn., on Wednesday morning, March 30, Silas W. KNAPP, only son of Captain A. and Louiza Knapp, aged 25 years, 3 months and 5 days.

The funeral will be astended at Christ church, Greenwich, on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock. Carriages will be in readiness at Coscob Bridge to meet the half-past eleven train from New York.

KATTENHORN.—At East New York, L. I., on Tuesday, March 29, Habriet Ann, wile of H. H. Kattenhorn.

day, March 29, Habriet Ann, while of H. H. Kattenhorn.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, East New York, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock. King.—On Tuesday, March 29, Johanna, widow of Bryan King, in the 72d year of her age.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Thomas King, No. 154 East Houston street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

Lynch.—On Wednesday evening, March 30, at the residence of his mother, 65 Monroe street, Patrick P. Lynch, in the 34th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in Friday's paper.

Miller.—At 14 Willett street, on Tuesday, March 29, Alcia Millers, relict of Samuel Miller, Sr., in the 89th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at hair-past one o'clock.

Merchu,—Al her residence, in Tarrytown, on

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

MERKER.—At her residence, in Tarrytown, on
Tucsday, March 23, CATHARINE CONKLIN, wife of
Benjamin Mecker, in her 60th year.

Funeral from the Baptist church, on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock.

MCNAUGHT.—On Monday, March 28, JANE BELL
COBURN, grand and adopted daughter of the late
Andrew McNaught.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her
late residence, 154 Waverley place, this (Thursday)
atternoon, at two o'clock.

OLIVER.—On Tucsday, March 29, of consumption,
MARY JANE, beloved wife of John Oliver, daughter
of Robert Abbott, Milltown, county Kerry, Ireland,
In the 38th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the
funeral, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Healy,
No. 10 Vandewater street, this (Thursday) afternoon,
at one o'clock.

California papers please copy.

OLIVER.—In Kansas City, Mo., on Saturday, March
26, H. H. OLIVER.

The funeral will take place this (Thursday) after-

California papers please copy.

OLIVER.—In Kansas CHy, Mo., on Saturday, March
26, H. H. OLIVER.

The funeral will take place this (Thursday) aftermoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his
mother-m-law, Mrs. Mary Faron, at North Orange.
N. J. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited

N. J. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

REYNOLDS.—On Wednesday, March 30, after a short illness, Christopher REYNOLDS, in the 74th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the fineral, on Friday alternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. J. S. Young, 76 Bridge street, Brooklyn.

Short.—On Tuesday, March 29, Barnard P. Short, aged 29 years and 4 months.

The relatives, and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-ni-law, J. C. Crovill, No. 116 North Fourth street, corner of Fifth, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice.

day) afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice.

SNYDER.—On Wednesday morning, March 30, at his residence, 242 West Eleventh street, Edward Snyder, son of the late Rev. Henry Snyder, aged 34 years, 5 months and 22 days.

His remains will be taken to Amsterdam, N. Y., for interment.

SEASE.—On Tuesday, March 29, James Albert, only child of James and Annie Sease.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the Perry street Methodist Ediscopal caurch, at eleven o'clock.

Orange county papers please copy.

SEWARD.—On Wednesday, March 30, SARAH C., wile of Thomas Seward, aged 35 years, 5 months and 6 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of Eagic Lodge No. 53 F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, St. Paul's avenue, near Montgomery avenue, on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock.

Simons.—On Tuesday, March 29, Lawrence L.

Simons.—On Tuesday, March 29, Lawrence L.